Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theatre-The Colonel. Academy of Music - Edmond Kean. Aquarium - 200 st. and Stradway Rijon Opera House - Drams. Booth's Theatre Love Brownell's Museum Broadway and 9th st. Daly's Theatre The Passing Regiment Grand Opera House." (1" Haverty's Nibio's Garden Mulion's Pict Mediana Square Theatre - tor like San Francisco Minstrels-Broadway and 1905 st. Standard Theatre—Patience.
Thaile Theatre—Apapune, the Weterman Theatre Comique . Squatter Systematy. Tony Pantor's Theatre—Variety The Casino—Higne's Bright Operatic Ministria Union Square Theatre-Instigute of London Hatters. Wallack's Theatre-It's School for Scamiss.

Guitean's Trial.

Mr. Scoville has been talking three days in exposition of a decence for GUITEAU, which GUITEAU himself repudiates, and is not yet through. He has promised, however, to conclude his address to-day. GUITEAU still insists that he ought to be allowed to speak for himself, and he obtained from Judge Cox yesterday another promise to consider that question.

Mr. Scoville vesterday branched out into a discussion of the influence of the political situation upon the prisoner's mind before the assassination. He averred that but for certain reasons back of this prosecution GUI-TEAU would never have been arraigned in a court of law, but would have been taken to an. insane asylum after the assassination and kept there until he died. He went on to explain that what he meant was that the movers of the prosecution were politicians who were seeking to hide their own infamy by easting the blame on this lunatic. Such men as CONKLING and GRANT and AR-THUR, who made war without justification on GARFIELD, brought about that state of publie excitement and political feeling which preved upon GUITEAU until his reason left. its throne and he did that which he considered to be perfectly in accordance with their counsel and conduct. He went into this subject at considerable length, remarking that he did not intend to say all this when he opened the case, because he then expected a fair and impartial trial, but now he had concluded not to spare the men who fomented this strife or permit them to make a scapegoat of Guiteau. He said this without any feeling, unless of regret that men so high in power should deseend to the ignominious scramble for office which was exhibited in tire warfare against GARFIELD. These men, who since his death had been so prefuse in their admiration of him, were ready before the 2d of July last to trample him in the dust, to see him go down in obscurity and disgrace to the grave if it could be done without the aid of an assassin's hand, "Mr. CONK-LING," he said, "shall not shirk, shall not avoid, shall not escape the condemnation of the American people if I can fasten it on him for that disgraceful conduct on his part. Neither shall Gen. GRANT." When the Vice-President left his high position and went to Albany and prostituted his place and his taient and his influonce toward fomenting and spreading the quarrel in the Republican party, Mr. Sco-VILLE declared, he deserved the condemnation of every citizen. That conduct stuck to him yet, and would until he and Gen. GRANT and Senator CONKLING came out openly before the public, and said the warfare they waged on GARFTELD was unwarranted and

disgraceful to them. Mr. Scoville further reviewed the evidence, and particularly commented upon that of Dr. GRAY. The prisoner made comparatively few interruptions. He twice called out that the New York Court of Appeals on Tuesday rendered a decision that favored the theory of the defence in his case as to insanity.

The First Big Job.

For several years past the Librarian of Congress has urged the necessity of increased room for the library, rendered imperative by the vast accessions under the Copyright law,

For the last six years, while the House of Representatives stood for economy in the public expenditures, Congress has put off this pressing question. The friends of retrenchment were not, however, opposed to any fair and proper plan of relief, but they were indisposed to help a Ring of speculators and jobbers, some of whom had long been notorious erty as a site for the library.

There are several public reservations in Washington well adapted to this purpose One known as Judiclary square, in the centre of the city, accessible from all quarters, and containing twenty acres, is the most desirable site for the library, and is approved by Mr. SPOFFORD, and by all disinterested persons: the best European models.

way, who made a furture as Sergeant-at- gol-vance of that element of the Egyptian reason, that his life of confinement would be Arms of the Hease, who is the present tier-population which, possessing some capital, made casy for him, and that, though at Sing ernor of Dakota and chief of the Terratorial used to employ it in farming the revenues. Sing, he would enjoy privileges which would Ring; ex-Senuter Chattan, who was a mean. Now these ex-revenue collectors, and the render his imprisonment endurable. Now, ber of the Hot Springs Commission, with traders who used to amass fortunes by francis. Mr. Prisitery says, and, we trust, truly, fine opportunities, and others. They are alent contracts secured through the contral that all this is changed. Every able-hedded owners of property eart of the Capital, sion of Ministers, unfortunately form the prisoner is sure to be set to work, and becomwhich they want to sell at their own only class in Egypt qualified to take part in not hope to sherien his term unless he unifigures for the site in question. They a deliberative assembly. When, therefore, formly behaves himself well. The law at persuad at Mr. Memerian of Vermont to after the outbreak of the army under Col. present makes it greatly to the interest of the esponse this project, and they gathered in Anany in September last, the Khelive agreed convict to be industry us and obedient, and sufficient strength at the extra session of the to convoke a so-called Chamber of therefore the difficulty of managing the pris-Senute to pass a bill to purchase two squares. Notables, he could not avoid includ- lons is less. on the eastern front of the Capital building, and in that holy many of the very. But we must also bear in mind that since one to be devoted to the fibrary and the men who have most reason to detest the 1877 the times have been very prosperous. other to be held in reserve for a building for | introduction of ilseal reforms. As might | Labor is abundant, and when men can easily the Supreme Cours. These Bing ters had bure been expected from a looky thus com- get work they have less temptation to comout! look to provid convenience, but they posed, it was convery organized before it mit crimes; are less likely to become outlawwould provide for money possibilities by brought up the money question and decured. Since the revival of tassness and the questlarge appropriations of the public money.

to commonor the contraction " of a Blurary " the head of the Khedive's Monsters, remon- a little morey into the State Treasury beholidizer, setting mode for that purpose six | strated with the untractable assembly, tell- | sides. Sing Sing, with an average of 1.36 squares en set the capital, the price of the ling them that a Chamber of Norables was simulated, themed over a surplus of \$42,126. At and to be 18-1 by an exercise of between the supposed to be an advisory, not a legise. Adearn and Climen prisons, however, the Secretary of the Interior and the respective, lative, body, and that he any case the expenses one-sted the carnings, in the one owners. He dazely the cross of the property i management of the finances depending case by \$5,123, and in the other by \$35,170. The owners in the relative boost with the edge of our informational attrimpresents fay our side total surprise, therefore, was less than six position of a monor and a full relation of their sphere. The extremely surprise formation of a monor and a full relation of their sphere. here a steron to test terms practicable. This , tary institutions, but they had a clear rate and the root of maintaining them was over

company are shiming lights. Ent these enterpolating patriots will not be diamental question of ways and means. Another good showing for last year is the

week in which he outbid Mr. VOORHEES half a militon, and thus allowed a larger margin for Addition, Division, and Silence. That is to say, he proposes to appropriate two millions to "commence the construction" of the building, and to buy eight squares of ground, four north and four south of the Capitol, the prices to be fixed by the Secretary of the

Interior and the owners. Thus it is seen that the best site in the city, which belongs to the Government, is kicked aside for a choice between two Rings, who are competing with each other for votes in Congress and an expenditure of several millions of dollars. This may be called the first job of any size that has been regularly presented since the Republicans took hold of Congress. Is it the entering wedge of a grand system of spolintion ?

The Egyptian Imbroglio.

The joint note recently addressed by Engand and France to the Khedive seems to be viewed with some resentment by other European powers. They construe it as an announcement of a determination to exercise a permanent protectorate over Egypt, and the other States interested think this step should not be taken before the final and equitable distribution of the Sultan's assets. If it be true, however, that the power over the purse is the mainspring of administrative machinery, England and France have for some time been virtually the masters of Egypt. It may be well to call to mind the facts bearing on this point, now that the two Western powers have agreed not to tolerate interference from any quarter with the existing situation. All these facts have lately been brought out in the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. F. W. ROWSELL, who is connected with the management of the Egyptian finances.

There are two classes of European employees in the Egyptian service. The first class includes those foreigners who, since the time of MEHEMET ALL have been invited in greater or less numbers to discharge certain duties on the general staff of the army and in various departments of the civil administrations. These persons can be promoted or dismissed like the native employees, and have no claim to special protection on the pact of their own Governments. Such alien officials have at times been regarded with some jenlousy, but never with the flerce hostility provoked by the presence of the foreign administrators belonging to the second category. These are the Europeans who have been not invited by, but imposed on, Egypt as guarantees for the performance of her financial engagements. The guarantees first took the form of a commission of the public debt, composed of four Europeans; then the rallways, being pledged for the preferred debt, were handed over to a board comprising three Europeans and one Egyptian. Next, the private estate of the late Khediye, or so-called Daira Sanich, being hypothecated for a specific part of the public burden, was intrusted to a committee of three, including two Europeans. Subsequently the estates belonging to other members of the Khedivial family, and known as the State Domaines, were placed in the charge of three executive commissioners, one of whom was to be French and another English. Finally the Finance Ministry, and even the Council of Ministers itself (so far as measures connected with the raising or spending of revenue are concerned were subjected to the influence and presence of two European Comptrollers-General.

The effect of these successive encroachments on the part of the two Western powers has been that the collection and disbursement of the public income are practically in the hands of officials whom the Egyptian Government can neither appoint nor dismiss. These foreign functionaries determine what taxes shall be levied, and to whom the office of tax gatherer shall be assigned; and when the public moneys have been raised, they decide what part shall be allotted to the interest of the public debt, how much to a sinking fund, and ow much to the current expenditure of the State. The power of surveillance and control exercised by the foreign administrators goes even further than this; for although the allotted for current expenditure, yet their action is subject to review by the European comptrollers, when the latter prepare their | 3,030 in 1880; and it was less by 496 than in 1877. the annual purchases, and still more so by estimates for a new year. In short, the interference of England and France with the which requires two copies of every book, financial side of the Knedive's Government | with truth that the administration of justice is publication, engraving, chromo, and the like , has been tantamount to throwing Egypt into in any respect more lax now than it was then.

to be furnished and preserved at the Capitol. | the hands of a receiver. That these proceedings have had happy results not only for the holders of Egyptian bonds, but for the mass of Egyptian taxpayers, there is no doubt whatever. The grades, is therefore justified by the facts. floating debt has been funded; the various cinsses of bonds have been, so far as possible, ent, argues that this falling off in the number assimilated with regard to the provision of convicts is due to the improved discipline made for the payment of interest upon them, of the prisons. The criminal classes, he about the halls of Congress, and who pro- and interest has been regularly paid. The says, appreciate the fact that a term in posed to extort a huge price for their prop-estates of the late Khediye and his family prison now means hard and continuous labor, have been made, by efficient management, to strict obedience to rules, and punishment for yield a much larger net return. On the other | their wilful infraction. They have found out hand, a rigorous economy has been enforced that in these days escape is next to imposperhaps the most important reform intro- the pardoning power. Not a single escape, duced by the foreign administrators is im- | for instance, occurred last year. as that best adapted to the objects in view, stelen on the way from the taxpayer to effect on criminals. It tends to frighten which are twofold; first, to preserve the the Treasury. Formerly the tax gatherer them and helps to prevent the increase of the Congressional Library where it now is, with extorted from the fellakeen, or native tillers class of permanent criminals, those who all needful resources of every kind; and sees of the soil, all he could without reference to I make their sole living out of crimes whose ondly, to create a great national library upon law, and turned over to the Treasury what he punishment is a sentence to prison. chose. It is the loss of these opportunities. Not many years ago a convict who had The Ring in question includes N. G. Ours of emberrhement which constitutes the real money at his back might expect, with some Senator Veolitties introduced a ball on the corning the collection and disbursement of purpose and fower crimum's in the State, meeting day of Congress to appropriate the public revenues. It was in vain that the For the first time in their history, our pristone califor five innered theusand dollars. European comparellers and Sherie Pasha, one sustained themselves last year and paid

troops, were not to be shaken from their French Governments formally notified the Khedive that they would tolerate no interference on the part of the Notables or from any other quarter with the present management of the Egyptian finances. That is to say, the European administrators will, in case of necessity, be backed by a navai and

Up to the date of this declaration, the species of financial tutclage in which Egypt has been held could be looked upon as the result of a voluntary agreement between Egypt and her suzernin, Turkey, on the one hand, and France and England on the other. No such view of the situation will be any longer tenable. The administrative function exercised by the Western powers in the Nile valley is no longer a contract dissoluble by the will of either party, but a usurpation to be maintained by force. We do not say that such a usurpation may not be fraught with penefits to Egypt as well as to her creditors; but it seems clear that England and France will be estopped, by the avowal of their pretensions in this quarter, from protesting against the further parcellation of the Ottoman dominions in the interest of other powers. In other words, the joint note to the Khedive will hasten the solution of the Eastern problem.

More Accurate Figures. Not the least interesting of the statistics of he tenth census are those which give, more accurately than hitherto, the areas of the States and Territories. This work has been done in such a way that many of the figures accepted heretofore are changed, though even the new ones are only approximate.

Our total area of States and Territories, exclusive of Alaska, can be easily remembered as about three million square miles-the census figures being 3,925,620, of which 55,600 are water surface, such as lakes and rivers. lead of the House; much less when he is a Alaska would add probably over half a million square miles mere, its area being computed in the minth census at 577,390 square miles. Texas is the largest State, with 265,780 square illes, including the gross area of land and water; Rhode Island is the smallest, with 1,250 square miles. Texas, then, is over two hundred times as large as Rhode Island; and, in fact, It contains over two hundred and fifty times as much land, the respective land areas being 262,290 and 1,085 square miles. Next to Texas comes California, with 158,360 square miles, and following that are Nevada, with 110,700; Colorado, with 103,925; Oregon, with 96,030; and Minnesota, with 83,365.

There is a wide contrast between these six States and the half dozen smallest: Rhode Island, with 1,250 square miles; Delaware, with 2,050; Connecticut, with 4,900; New Jersey, with 7.815; Masanchusetts, with 8,315; and New Hampshire, with 9,305. But there is no less a contrast, inversely, in the influence these little States and the big ones have relatively exerted on the history of the counry. The largest county in any of the States is Nye County, Nevada; the smallest is New York. Here is a still more remarkable contrast between area and importance, Nya-

being one of the least populous of the whole, Dakota heads the Territories, exclusive of Alaska, with a gross area of 149,100 square miles; and Montana follows closely, with 146,080. Dakota wants to be divided before she enters the Union; but she is already smaller than Texas or California, and not nearly so populous as they. Still, Texas will undoubtedly be divided, sooner or later, rhaps even into four States, each bigger than all New York and New Jersey combined

The ratio of water to land area affords another source of contrast among the States. and Territories. Proportionally Rhode Island has the most water in hers 165 square miles to 1,085 of land. Maine, Florida, and North Carolina are other examples of large water area, including bayous and inlets. As contrast we flud acid Arizona with 100 quare miles of water surface to 112,929 of 120 square miles of water to 122,450 of land.

The Population of Our Prisons.

It is encouraging to find that the popula-Khedive and his Ministers are nominally per- tien of our State prisons has been steadily mitted to deal as they please with the sum | decreasing of late years. The daily average number of convicts in Clinton, Auburn, and Sing Sing prisons was 2,997 in 1881, against Yet since 1877 the population of the State has largely increased, and it cannot be claimed The gratifying conclusion reached by the Superintendent of Prisons, that there has been an actual decrease in the number of erimes committed, at least those of the higher

Mr. Louis D. Pilsbury, the Superintendin every channel of the public expenditure. sible, either through the negligenee or con-Thus more is collected and less is spent; yet | nivance of officials, or the sentimental use of

plied in the fact that almost nothing is now Of course this better discipline has its good

its competence to deal with all mutters con- ening of all take-trees, we have had fewer

but to property to harder have some means of preliment the average of prisoner, makin Chattariest, may be described as the project of the Azad | ception of their own interests, and inststed | thirty-four dollars at the first, and nearly Capitel Ring, of which Chroway, Cracks, and that their meeting would be a meetery it liftly dollars at the second, while at Sing Sing they were cut off from discussing the fun- it was less than thirty-three dollars.

Window, who learned a good deal and lost sign, but the Noinbles, relying on the sup- prisoners discharged in 1881 only forty were sergeant to ask the age of the young woman's nothing in the Treasury, offered a bill last | port of Col Anany and the bulk of the native | sent back for fresh crimes, and nearly all of | husband, and on learning that he was a young | bins work and assumement, finance and tasts."

them were criminal rounders belonging to purpose. Then it was that the English and | this city. As soon as they got back to freedom they went to work at their old business, and again were convicted and sentenced. The law which provided for the appointment of a State agent to look after discharged conviets and assist them in obtaining the means of earning an honest living seems to be

working well. How to punish criminals so that crime shall be discouraged and society protected against. it, is, however, a problem still unsolved by civilization. The lasting disgrace of the punishment, and the associations of the jail, he penitentiary, or the prison, are still likely to drive young offenders, or convicts found guilty of a first offence, into the ranks of the permanent or professional criminals. remedy for this terrible evil has not yet been found by the prison reformers, though of all the subjects to which they have given their attention it is the one to which they have devoted most thought.

How to aid the poor without encouraging pauperism, and how to punish the criminal without furnishing recruits to the standing army of plunder and violence, those are hard questions to answer.

Robeson's Lendership in the House. Not to speak of his moral unfitness for the leadership of the House of Representatives. the Republicans in the present House exhibit an astonishing degree of poverty of intellect and subserviency of disposition by allowing SECOR ROBESON to hold that place.

Rongson is not entitled to any such position by length of service, or parliamentary courtesy, or mental capacity. He has been in Congress only one term, he is Chairman of no important committee, and his lead

thus far has been a series of blunders. Even if Robeson were an honest man, a shrewd tactician, and a good debater, the usages of Congress would not give him the shameless corruptionist, a persistent blunderer, and a vapid declaimer. According to long existing custom, the lead of the present House devolves on Mr. Kelley, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He is a veteran in the House, having sat twenty years in succession, while Robeson is an upstart of only two years. Next to Mr. Kelley in the line of leadership stand HISCOCK. Chairman of the Committee ou Appropriations; CRAPO, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency; CALKINS, Chalrman of the Committee on Elections; PAGE, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs; and REED, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Robeson, with a blustering air, has pushed them all aside, while at the same time he has stridden contemptuously over a dozen other Republican members who, by long service in Congress and ability, far outrank him.

Rongson's assumed domination this winter is due in part to the intrigue by which he centrived to get himself appointed Chairman of the caucus for nominating officers of the House. This gave him the lead while the House was organizing. When this was completed his audacity and cheek carried him to the front, where he still stands, in spite of his foul record as an officer of the Covernment and his many disasters as a leader in Congress.

By tolerating Robeson's rule the Republicans are bringing their party into disgrace. They must rid themselves of it, and that speedily, or he will sink them deeper and deeper in the estimation of all honest men.

In the Senate at Washington vesterday, a dll to permit Justice Hunr to retire from the Supreme Court was favorably reported; also a bill authorizing the compilation and printing of the naval history of the war. Mr. Brown poke upon the subsect of the currency, and the debate on the funding bill was continued. A bill was introduced by Mr. Gronge repeating duties on machinery for the manufacture of cotton, woodlen, or hempen goods; also one to land, and her neighbor. New Mexico, with Mr. Fannis fixing the compensation of letter

carriers. In the House Mr. STEPHENS reported favorbly from the Committee on Coinage bills to authorize a new metric coin for international use, to be known as the Stella, and for a goloid metric coinage. The debate on Mr. Rongson's resolution increasing the membership of a number of committees was continued, and Mr. Outri's amendment establishing a new method of appointing the committees was ruled out of

The accused Star route contractors seem not to desire prompt judgment upon the merits. of their case. Their counsel have heretofore insisted upon the separate identification of every one of the papers in the case, and yesterday called for the reading of some 30,000 of em, a proceeding which the Court estimated would make the hearing last a year. Judge SNELL has made some rulings that will expedite the proceedings, which, after all, are only preliminary to a commitment to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It's likely that to-morrow and next day will be pleasant: VENNOR says there's going to be a big storm then, and that it will sweep over a large portion of the continent. VENNOR may hit it this time. He has made so many bad guesses that, according to the doctrine of chances, he ought now to make a good guess.

The reported conclusion of peace between Chili and Belivla, on the condition that the latter shall give up her seacoast province of Atacama and break off her special relations with Peru, would add an important element to affairs on the South Pacific. No doubt such a result would simplify the problem of peace ith Peru. It has, of course, been hard for Bolivia to reconcile herself to having no outlet on the Pacific, being reduced to an inland suntry. But possibly there is an understand ng with Chili either for transferring to Bo livia a strip of scaboard in the provinces be annexed in southern Peru, or else granting her mercantile privileges in the ports now seded to Chill, or in the Peruvian province of Tarapaca if secured oy Chili. At all events, the accepted condition of breaking off relations with Peru is a striking coment on the selfish an I grasping pature of the alliance between Peru and Belivie; for the latter, after having drawn in Peru to her assistance, new cyntrally descrits her old ally, and makes a separate peace. As for the contemplated political union of Peru and Hollicia, under a common Government, which was an perished so promptly that it was bardly con dered as imposing any obligations on either mirty.

Two singular cases were reported in True SUN Yesterday of population the sorviews of the police. One was that of Mrs. Brasstan, who infter driving her damphter Bosa com her bona now wants thould of the Police Department lady of New York and Pathadelph in to bring he buck. If the polices unnet find Mrs. Burssman's daughter, she will probably learn that it is uster to take care of possess-she wishes to be that to wifally loss them and then to appeal to

The second was just the reverse. The police that a hady named. Matrices, based on illroads a called on her, took her over missionionsey to New York, the startful hady being forced to carry her buby in the rain, and them, at the Liberry street station, told her that her husband

man, while their MILLER was an old one, they dismissed her, much worse for the fright. It might have been as well to have asked this question about the age in Brooklyn.

Mr. PADDY RYAN of Troy and Mr. John L. SULLIVAN of Boston have taken the trouble to go all the way to Louisiana that they might punch each other's heads for dollars and glory. inmolested by unsympathetic minions of the law. And now the legislators of that State propose making a law against prize fighting. Have the statesmen of Louisiana no love for the beautiful, as exemplified by a regular stand-up and knock-down fight?

It would be strange if Congress should give Capt. Eads's ship railway a guarantee of six per cent, interest during the process of onstruction, without knowing that it will ever be completed, or that ships can be carried from occan to ocean on it chenp enough to make the railway pay, or that shipowners will risk their vessels on such a dry land journey.

Punishing children by mustard poultices is a startling variation on the starvings and floggings which are in vogue in many so-called educational and charitable institutions. The little people of the Hervey Institute, in Montreal, who were so blistered by Mrs. CRAIG, the matron, that they couldn't sit down with comfort for days, have perhaps been worse off than some of the children who are punished with rattan and ferule. Guardians of children often seem endowed with a strange ingenuity in scarring the bodies of their little charges, as if only in that way could their minds be enlarged and their souls made pure.

Mr. Howe's appointment to the office of Postmaster-General has enabled him to clear off a score against KEYES, his antagonist in Wisconsin politics. Mr. Howe holds that KEYES'S election to the State Legislature has vacated the Madison Postmastership, and Representative Caswell, has been called upon to suggest the name of some one to succeed KEYES in that place.

The announcement that the British Government proposes calling home its naval attaché at Washington, and not appointing a successor, need not be surprising. As there is no navy at Washington worth studying, what use is there for a naval attaché?

House, in Minnesota, has been burned. This makes the fourth in the United States alone since the Vienna disaster; and on the very same night. Monday, a fire broke out in the Botterdam theatre while the performance was

Still another theatre, the Mankato Opera

MR. HAISTEAD AS A DEFENDER OF GARFIELD'S MEMORY.

New Interest Suddenly Imported to Ancient Conversion. om the Commercial Advertiscr. Jan. 16

Mr. Murat Huistead is in town. Perhaps he will condessent to let us have why he so outrageously scandalized the late and laneated a resident Gardel by charging that he was "marked all over with the Credit Mobilier analises." And if it is convenient the public would like to know why he thought it a most contemptible thing at Chicago, in June, 1850, the chatter about Gardeld, who he said, "here not a record to you on the Persident," and why he recarded him the greatest President, and why he regarded him the greater to men," after his election? An answer is re-

MR. HALSTRAD'S REMARKABLE ANSWER.

From his Letter to the commercial aftertizer.

I have no recollection of employing the first phrase quoted. If it has been hunted out of the journal that I conduct, I presume it was found in the correspondence. It was my judgment that either John Sheriam or James G. Bhaine should be nominated as a lineage, and it was my edert to personale the friends of the two to cooperate, and so I opposed the friends of the two to cooperate, and so I opposed the idea of a third man.

There were better judificates than I in the management, however, and the combination that best Grant was fortunately inside upon tartiel?

The paragraph that has been so assistingually circulated, and which you have made prominent. I struck out when it appeared on proof, but it got this the first edition of the jupper, and has been a great comfart to a good many persons. persons.
I did exacterate the impression that attacks upon Carfield's record could make upon the country. He had done so much good work that the proping or weary of hearing of his small mistakes. His character and public services proved an overwhelming means to the cross committed through business mexperience and sensitive means to the errors.

Not to poverfy the inher, as your information is medicular comprehensive, that I assented cordially to the election of distribution of the senate.

I cannot see that it is likely to be profitable to any one to revive the discussion of the lasues between the factions of the Regulbican party in New York. President distributes affairs the requirement of the profitable to the regularity of the profitable to t

THE ETHICS OF MR. HALSTEAD'S EX-

Still, Mr. Haistead's present view of his past fiew of Carffeld is, upon the whole, more re-parkable than his past view. This is what no services proced an overthelming answer to the errors committed through business inexperience and sensitiveness to poverty."

If anything tending more distinctly than this

If anything tending more distinctly than this to undermine public morality has ever been written by any American pourmilist of any pretension to character or position, we should like to be informed what it is. If Gardleid had been convicted of a folony between the time of his nomination and his election, there is no reason to believe that the record of his conviction would have weighed against the "laughter" employed by Borsey in Indiana, or that it would have alienated a single Republican editor from his support. We are not discussing Gard id at present. Happily there is no longer any need of that. It is the political ethics of Halste ad that we are trying to arrive at. And they seem to consist in an admission that Gardeld teck bribes, but that Gardeld's "character" supplied an "overwhelming answer" to the proce bribes, but that Gardeld's character sup-plied an "overwhelming answer" to the proof that he took bribes, seeing that he was induced to take bribes by his "sensitiveness to poverty." What close but sensitiveness to poverty is the motive to crime of any burgiar or forger or playmoster?

MR HALSTEAD'S MEMORY REPRESHED - WHAT

From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 3, 1873. Garfield's noble soul was sadly perturbed. He looked upon the scene with grave apprehension, and regarded this unseemly persecution of the rightnous with such horror that his soul was sick within him. He came near making a fatal blunder once. After Ames, had testified the second time as to the guilt of Gardeld, tixing it upon m clearly and unmistakably, the General at once not field them that he would come before them and refute the sile slander that the mendacions man from Massa-chusers had poured out sgainst him. The day and the hour came but simultaneously came not Garneld. He had heard that Ames-who was then reloctantly probucing the receipts that Patterson had signed-had in his possession other such documents to prove the cor gallant Scheral, whose flashing blade was won! to all am n the line in the gary days of the past decade found that to stay away was predent, and he never ap peared. The complacent committee forbore to abestion Ames further as to Garffeld's statement and his own. and the papers were consequently never produced

From the Cincinneti Commercial, Jose 7, 1880. The most contemptible thing thus for at Cidenca of hatter about Gardeld. He has not a recent to run on

The Great American Crow Enter.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sin: When I first heard the Rev. Henry Ward Bescher , reach he was somed, but shortly after he took to area cuties, and demed his former doctrains. He also wrote some terribi-letters about himself; but when brought to trial fie also ow ake a major, and said they did not amount to an thing. He was snow a strong attende of importance, but being invited by the mederate distillers association confidences them, a surface disposition to enty-our comthe lately told an awful yarn about the mount of Education to Brooklyn but as usual the old to solve this lireckben preacher and time server is contried to the oner et leave caded the Great American Cron Ea Sen York, Jun 19. G. 1

London and Its Meat Market.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOC: What is the resent population of London? [Scarly 4 expen-is Smithhold Market larger than Washington Market Yes.] Which selfs the most beef? [Smithhold.]

Harner's Mouthly for February appears with

cleabout Philadelphia, copionally illustrated with por stable of many distinguished citizens, and with an im-posing philade of the Academy of Fine Arts. The city has mader outs here that the efficiency Mr. John Walal toured a room numed Manham who alcorpted out constrained and the efficiency of Mr. John Wolfell of the control of Mr. John Wolfell of Mr. John Wol anown is adopted. But Mr. Children party. портиния ! A tive видыбо оптериось и прplic anti-report, helding his scrattle in true, for good and of contrastly a coan of business, he surrounds to esticion had been be the gradues of the most removed was dead. She frinted and fell on the fleet take he is installed by many others. A femine to an allowed to have though their own way. Mr Thereupon Smilling Pusha threatened to res small number of recommittals. Of the 1,297 but on recovering it countred to the astate them and intellectual refinement is plantly observe in Philadelphia business men, who

"THE FRIEND OF GARFIELD." How the Letter May Have Been Olven to

the Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Who the "Friend of Garffeld" is who printed Whitelaw Reid's midnight" letter, is much discussed. John Hay avers he is a thief. A considerable time ago it was said that the heaviest artillery that would be brought to bear on Blaine would be the batteries manned by the real friends of Garfleld, to defend his memory from assaults of his betrayers. This is proving true. Hay says Garffeld did not even handle Reid's letter when it was read to him, and It was immediately locked up; therefore it must either have been stolen from its hiding place or from the wires. Blaine's deputy does not say he did not furnish a copy to his chief, nor is it pretended that Garfield did not have a copy. All this would not be inconsistent with Hay's indignant denial that he left his copy with Garfield. Both things might be true.
Mr. Blaine probably might explain if he wished.
Was not the "Friend of Garfield" an intimate and chum of the dead President? Is he
as Federal officaholder, one of Garfield's favorite
appointers, whom no one would call a "thief,"
but the legitimate possessor of the copy he has
printed?

but the legitimate possessor of the copy he has printed?

No fact is better known than that Gerfield in his friendships was confiding and simple. His disposition to be chummy is well known to thousands. He kept every scrap of writing that he conceived might ever be of the slight-est consequence to him personally. Let no one be too sure how the present publication has happened, nor that this letter is the only ammunition with which the batteries will be charged. This letter is probably enough for the present.

munision with which the batteries will be charged. This letter is probably enough for the present,

When Garfield was in Congress, and yet unthought of as a candidate, a class of Republicans journalists and others, spoke of him as a corruptionist and a triffer in public affairs. After he was nominated they rushed to his sade as his best friends, and claimed to be most worthy of his confidence. People will think as they are disposed about how it happened that they actually became directors of his Administration. What they said and did when Garfield was in Congress is no secret. What they said and did after he became President is becaming known. They never changed their estimate of him, nor, in secret, their language about him. They believed they could make him their instrument. On this plan they proceeded. Although Reid's "midnight" letter is enough, it is not the only proof. If the present exposure had not upset the conspirators, they would keep silent now. In regard to what will confront them if they do not cease their provocations, they will be deprived even of the cry of "thief."

PLENTY OF MONEY AND MEN TO SPEND IT.

Washington, Jan. 17. This is an "enterprising Congress," and it is a dangerous one in this light. The disposition to swagger about what the United States can afford is evident. The big jobs, with the exception of the propsition to buy land for a great library, when there is plenty of suitable land belonging to the United States, are yet in abeyance, all of which, in due time, will make their appearance. It is public opinion only that will restrain Congress from making away with millions which other wise would be voted without compunction. But for the protest which has met Senator Brown's proposition to supply every Senator with a clerk at public expense. It would be adopted unhesitatingly. It is another way to increase the salaries of Senators by forty per cent. What might follow is not difficult to conjecture.

eent. What might follow is not difficult to conjucture.

Instead of retrenching the pensions, they are more likely to be increased. Already there is a direct proposition to that effect. Senator Beck's proposition is not likely to receive his own vote, so overwhelming is the pressure. Whatever has the semblance of a soldier's pension will carry without regard to the millions it will cost. There is not a man on either substitution will undertake real resistance. It is not difficult to see that two hundred millions annually will not meet these claims.

From the Missouri Republican.

The only permanent celebrity Nautucket beasts is Charles O'Conor, the New York lawyer He now lives there all the year, the soft, he althful climate

being the attraction. He has just moved into his new house, built on the bluff above the town. The view from the piazza of his house is beautiful: from one side is seen the town and harbor, and beyond the occan stretching to the horizon; from the other the low sand doons and lichen-covered moors of this barren island. A large firamusement. It seems strange that a man nearly eighty, who has outlived wife and adopted children, separated from his few remaining kinsfelk, and living alone in a great house with a few servants, should retain an active enjoys comfortable, though not vigorous, health. This green old age is very remarkable, when it is remembered how ill he was a few years ago. Everybody supposed that his life would flicker out in a few hours. The Carextreme unotion, and many of the leading papers pubhabed edutuary notices of him. But from the breed strongth that seem to promise him some years of occgenerics life. He lives very quietty at Nantucket re-ections and extending few hospitalities. Though little known personally to the town people, his bright eve, pule. Irish looking face, and tall figure are pleasantly oguized by all who meet him when taking his daily

waiks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sat: In THE Sex appears a communication signed "A True Franci of Erms." As the writer of it thinks fit to lay a charge of awindling against clerymen, men of position, and honest working men, without giving his name or his grounds for making the charge, it must be considered that be is ciffe to award or a standerer, a coward when he does not never the grounds upon the lasses his charge, a base standerer a coward to be charge, a base standerer as coward when he has not new that he is charge, a base standerer if he does not new that he is charge, a base standerer if he does not new that he is charge, a base standerer if he does not new that he is charged to his being a trib trient of term, I believe if irranging to the proof, he would be shown in he one of her unifical nationales, who are ready to use every exerting the keep her in inherry and suffering.

New York, Jan. 18.

A Theological Question.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET The Rev. Dr. Talmage is reported as saying in his sermion of last sun-day. "I offer a thousand dellars' reward to any man-who will show me a passage of the 400de that tells me that the world was made out of mailing." Its realing

Its Removal Bestred.

To the Editor of The Sun-So: A paragraph in resides a Sissay's that the residents of Lan-View, a suburb of Pareress, are about evenly divided on View, a subort of Parcesson are accurately a substitute in properties of a reason the mularious take at that share. The fact is that only three facilities of case drawing it. The male has now no matteral are since to a full face epoly is other a from range. For which is one assistant and covered with agreement man, it was not a face to detail to attach a full in the standard and covered it a front for the healthful face of a substitute of that he has been a full for the face of the covered of a front full face of the covered of the covered of the face of the covered of the cover Lane View, N. J., Jan. 17.

The Star Route Cases. From the Washington Post.

Col. William A. Cook, one of the Government approach for the Star route cases, stated yesterday that be concent for the United States in these cases had as of held no meeting for the arrangement of their prosewhen the shart would be tambe

What Is the Man's Name, tuy how !

When two als are seeing a transf. They go to Ohio to such him. For nothing at home or alread. Is anywhere likely termited tun-No matter who can s for the lifer. They plok out their than at a c

A man of a medium stamp Returned on those is search warrant more of it would do to end this a search.

And suddle the country with Keeler

Not yellown by chain to be from at. His time to the House has been brief-Theory better if it has been been for. Since he by for the requirement the third to all we want book for from Reifer

That Canier in stall write sought him, Though many would like to have how Great Emberson raptured and small him

And the reads sold to a being And watch the queer capers of Kenter. The near is behold with dismay.

And puncture the humbur of Kelfer

With the part and though it together, Not orms will they morely conture The arress of the Rooberson fever.

It matters but little just now

SUNREAMS.

-A Philadelphia girl of 14 has died of de-Hereafter any teacher who accepts a

sent from pupils in the public schools of Hamilt Under a new State law, which went into

ree on Jan 1, all railroad conductors in Georgia are clothed with the power of policemen The quartet who sang "Remember now Creator" at the Cleveland funeral services of Gar field are now singing it with a travelling company

There are in Alabama 2,250,000 acres of ernment land subject to entry under the Hemestead and Precupation laws, and the entering of land was never brisker than at present.

New South Wales, with a revenue of over \$30,000,000, has a surplus of \$1,000,000 for last year, and the Treasurer appounces that no further foreign loan

Mike McDonald is a Chicago gambler and itician. The Tribune says: "Let any man start a gaming house, and, unless he pays tribute to McDo within three days the police will be upon him, and his place will be broken up. Four negroes attended the ultra-fashion-

able Tigers ball in Boston. They were officers of a Rhods. Island military company, and were invited by a commit-tee who did not know their color; but no objection was ninds to their nimission. -During the year 1879-80 there were exported from New Origans 6 (NOOM) gailons of "pure olive oil," extracted from cotton seed, of which eighty eight

per cent, was sent to Mediterranean ports. Haif of this amount went to Italy, the home of the genuine clive. -The "Chinaman named 'Ling Look," who has killed a boy at Brighton, England, by the care less use of a cantion in a stage feat, is well known in this centry as a performer. He is a German, but shaves his head, wenry a queue, and dresses in the Chinese fast

-A man and his wife found a stranger ill nder their woodshed, at frondale, Ill., and kindly out him to bed. On learning that his disease was small pox. hey would not turn him out, but nursed him through it, at the cost of considerable time, labor, and money, neither of which they could afford to give away. When he had recovered he stole \$17 from them and fied. The Kentucky Legislature has discussed

and defeated a bill to restore the whipping post. The proposition was to give the lash instead of imprisonment for patty largeny. It was advocated chiefly as an econor is measure to relieve taxpayers of a part of the burden of positionization and was opposed as a return toward burburism. The author of the bill was an exclude. -The fact that Medsker was absent from the Trekeld residence, in Kannes City, at the time set for his marriage to Miss Trekeld, did not long delay the pro-

ceedings. Smiley came promptly forward with an effect to become the bridgeroun, Miss Trekeld gladly accepted him deceases she had preferred him all along, but had -A Connecticus clergyman lately distin-

guished binself in a hand to hand structle with a burg-lar, and new Father Danchlauer of a Baltimore Roman Cathodic church is praised for a similar achievement. A thief, who had robbed the poor box, drew a knife and warnest the priest not to touch him. Then the reverend gentleman took a pistol from nuder his cassock and gave the rascal a choice between death and surrender -It is a mere waste of space for the Chicago Hernid to say: "The Deacon Smitch of Manayunk, I'm, who was arrested for kissing a pretty girl on the public street without permission, must not be confound ed with the truly good Descon Smith of the Cincinna

Corrite, out on a lock." And it is wanton and bruta in the Beruht to sold. The truly good Deacon was never mown to kiter a pretty girl more publicly than behind a -The criticisms of the Berlin press on the recent performance of film in Wagner's "Lobengers" by Mine. Alliani are full of praise and admiration. At the end of the second act More Albani was sent for a the royal box and most likely complimented by the Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess upon her success in so difficult a part. The Rusperor appointed her on the spot "court singer"

Maie. Albani pines I the proceeds of the performance at he twoceas of the Emmeror for charitable nurs - The indecision of a Kansas City girl as to lay. She was deeply in love with both, she said, and ad it dufficult to refert either. When one got a chance other secured a like opportunity to impress her she would change her mind. Both sulters procured mar-ringe licenses, and agreed to bring her to a final test by appearing together before her. This was done, and she

sales the rejected enter, however, with a kies, and he is to continue a dweller in the bearing house she keens. dition of the breed of horses in Italy, a royal derive was issued last June nonmating a committee of experts to inquire into the subject. The recommendations of the of stallions belonging to the State until the number conches a thousand; the founding of Caverament and farms at Cremona, Arezza, and in Sicily and Sardina t supplement the three already enseting which are de-claded insufficient for the purposes of the army along the granting of prices to persons who may distinguish

The Denver newspapers recently had acints of on exploit by Commuche Bill, a border char noter who swaggers about the Colorado mining cannels a broad-firi mused hat, long barr and buckskin clother Seeing a clerk in a store insulingerl, he made tersited the counter, while the monitor, coursed by the preximat of a cooked pistal, did penance by licking the soles of be shoes. A few days afterward a sequel to this story was printed. The clerk came across Comanche Bill in a saloon, where both were married and the spectators were impartial, and coully gave him his choice between an apology and a runt. The desperade tried in vain to ea thre, and received a sound thrashing, to which is

offered only a feeble resistance. -John McCullough tells the Boston Herald that he will try no more new place for along time ever. The production of The Bondman in New York he says. "was an experience I do not care to make again. Yet everything ecound in its favor. The correct well. Isn't it our one that you never can source. gauge the value of a play until at he a fail. Well, it was an after failure. No play was ever better aunounced. I apon \$1,80 in nothing on the continues, and worked like a heaver at runth-clea-relicursate. Stif all the labor out out lay were in you. My money has on the production, needs from the time and labor I cave it, was over \$1000. personal in extract Card better lit supportion

The St. Gothard Tannel is now daily his collisions of the word nothing berond of the last of the state of the state of the work is as a line in the time was not seed formal that the marginal translation is. "Nothing formed of the artistics was paid to the winds stretch, which has tend to marginal translation is. "Nothing formed of the artistics was paid to the winds stretch, which has tend to marginal translation is "Nothing formed of the winds stretch, which has tend to marginal translation of all cauchi trades."

In the massive grantee massing with which this pay but the massive grantee massing with which this pay the massive grantee was admirably adapted in its tourpose, and allows no sign of his iding to I pressure that notifie aporti. The confliction regard and no inconvenions was experienced from the leaperature. The immed is lighted with lamps placed & Albeite tre aburt.

- The Rev. George O. Barnes has fairly others ped the Box Evancellat Barri on as a sessitional recaval president in the West. His most one although the lattice of odds of the received and with a barrier barble for young or all others. But he was a first the foreyounds of all others but he are first the foreyounds of all others. is well-outling in our than profession. Brackers of states the their feelings by even. This is a possible immerial scale by exception Chicating is means robust this squee had I have in the C clement of eternative. It is a poor, too kell, one took, but the soul is given I can be in with every fire of the great wheels, and trending at the great wheels, and his class licebody staking with suppressed the considering top with outcome fire- with a of the 2' of a local the old halfs trembler and universe it may no be proceed but the engine stronger and while they have but in tips in the table are consequent that there and it there will be adjusted to the prices on which would be a registraple to be averaged to the -Richard M. Jackson, the sour

farmer, weigh from Standard the or state age. Or over the bits we would extend the standard of the standard or the blancourse parties of the ser-and in was respect the two spaces of the of the time then the American Court We have a subject to a polyment of the first of the budge of the first his full office targettes, in covera econ-fre increases traditioners not process to the state of th write the a spring to the province development and not there as a district that here a

I almost fascinating to those with whom he're